

BAKED BY MR. GLADSTONE.

THE EX-PREMIER'S VIGOROUS LANGUAGE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FOR DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE POWERS RIDICULED AND THE BOLD STAND OF GREECE APPLAUDED AND JUSTIFIED.

London, March 18.—Under the title "The Eastern Crisis," a sixteen-page pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone will be issued to-morrow. The pamphlet is in the form of a letter from Mr. Gladstone addressed to the Duke of Westminster, in which the ex-Premier proceeds to say: "Events in crowds have been occurring in the East at short intervals for the last two years of such a nature as to stir our common humanity to its innermost recesses and to lodge an appeal from official to personal conscience. Until the most recent dates these transactions have seemed to awaken no echo save in England, but now light has flashed upon Western Europe, and an uneasy consciousness that nations as well as cabinets are concerned has taken a strong hold upon the public mind. Later massacres in Armenia have occurred upon a scale of intensity and in a diversity of their wickedness beyond all modern, if not all historical, experience. All this has been done under the eyes of the six great Powers, who are represented at the Porte by ambassadors, who thought their feeble verbiage a sufficient counterpoise to instruments of death, shame and torture, provided that in framing it they all chimed in with one another."

The letter then goes on to review the Eastern question since 1876. Mr. Gladstone recalls the fact that his Ministry in 1880 organized a European concert to procure the fulfilment of the treaty of 1878 in regard to Montenegro and Greece. "The forces of moral suasion had been exhausted and a squadron of warships of the six Powers assembled on the Montenegrin and Albanian coast. It was soon found that to several Powers a 'concert of Europe' meant toy demonstrations, which were not intended to pass for reality. 'We did not waste any time to gallop the corpse into life,' Mr. Gladstone continues, 'but framed a plan for the seizure of an important part of the Sultan's dominions. We found as our principal support the wise and brave Alexander II, who then reigned in Russia. The effect was perfect. There was no war in Europe, though this bugbear would doubtless have been used had our proceedings passed beyond privacy. Our plan became known to the Sultan, and without a single difficulty Montenegro obtained her present considerable extension and Thessaly was added to Greece later."

"It is time to speak with freedom. At this moment two great States, with a European population of 150,000,000, are under the government of two young men, each bearing the title of Emperor, but who in one case is wholly without knowledge or experience, and in the other case has only such knowledge and experience, in truth limited enough, as have excited much astonishment and some consternation when an inkling of them has been given to the world. In the concert of the Powers these Powers fight steadily against freedom. But why is our Government plied to their aprons?"

Mr. Gladstone then reviews the history of Greece and Crete, and says: "We have before us a David facing Goliath." He argues that Ottoman rule in Crete is a thing of yesterday, but Crete was part of Greece and the Cretan people were part of the Greek people 3,000 years ago. "Nor have their moral and human ties ever broken or relaxed," he says, "and years and centuries will come when this had dream of Ottoman dominion has faded from Europe that the union was still subsist."

"Greece by her hold action," Mr. Gladstone continues, "has conferred a great service upon Europe. She has made it impossible to palter over this question as was paltered in Armenia. The nations of Europe are in various stages of their training, but I do not believe that it is the European people whose judgment will tolerate the punishment of Greece for the recent action. The action was a just one. Certainly it would not be the French, who so largely contributed to the foundation of the kingdom; nor would it be the Italians, who are so much indebted to the Greek people for the aid they gave them in the English, who if the road were open to them by the dissolution of Parliament, would show how they are minded by returning a Parliament which, upon this question, would speak with unanimity."

MR. BALFOUR IN A CORNER.

NOTIALLY PRESSED BY OPPOSITION MEMBERS AS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S CRETAN POLICY.

London, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Dike, Liberal, asked whether a blockade of the ports of Crete had been declared by the Powers, and whether Germany had declined to employ her forces in the interior of the island.

John Morley, Liberal, asked whether Greece had been invited to accede to the terms of the identical note of the Powers before the blockade of the ports of Crete was instituted.

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replied that the British Minister at Athens, E. H. Egerton, had been instructed to give notice to the Government of Greece that a blockade of Cretan ports would be instituted.

In reply to Sir Charles Dike's other question, Mr. Balfour said he had no information that Germany had declined to send troops to Crete. Germany thoroughly agreed with the policy of the Powers.

Mr. Morley asked if this technical notification was what M. Méline, the French Premier, referred to in his recent speech in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Balfour: I don't know. I must say that it is a satisfactory answer to questions put by gentlemen who embarrass the Government as much as they can by questions inside and speeches outside of the House. (Loud cheering by the Conservatives.)

Sir William Harcourt, amid Liberal cheers, protested against Mr. Balfour's censuring the Opposition members who sought legitimate information from the House or to the country. (Cheers.)

Lord Salisbury referred to Premier Méline's speech, and we must have an answer thereto. That reference made in the House of Lords, contains the only information that has been given to this House or to the country. (Cheers.) I again ask, M. Méline having stated that Greece would be reinstated to accede to the terms of the note of the Powers, and that the ports of Crete would not be blockaded nor the number of European troops in the island increased until Greece had been again notified, whether that has been done? (Liberal cheers and great excitement in the House.)

Mr. Balfour refused to make any explanation concerning M. Méline's speech, and said that if Sir William Harcourt wished to move a vote of censure on account of his refusal, let him name the day. (Conservative cheers.)

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR CRETE.

Rome, March 18.—The Italian warship Eridanio, with 600 troops on board, will start for Crete to-morrow.

RUSSIANS GO THROUGH THE DADANELLES.

Constantinople, March 18.—A Russian steamer conveying a battalion of troops to Crete has passed through the Dardanelles.

GREEKS FRIENDS IN BOSTON.

Boston, March 18.—A mass-meeting of sympathizers with Greece in her present struggle, held yesterday afternoon in Association Hall, was addressed by Samuel R. Capen, Dr. Michael Angelo, of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Dr. E. W. Donald, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the Rev. James De Normandie, George S. Hale and Archibald M. Howe. After the meeting the leaders of the Cretan relief movement in Boston effected an organization by the election of the following officers: President, Samuel R. Capen; vice-presidents, Samuel R. Capen, Dr. Michael Angelo, Dr. E. W. Donald, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the Rev. James De Normandie, George S. Hale and Archibald M. Howe. After the meeting the leaders of the Cretan relief movement in Boston effected an organization by the election of the following officers: President, Samuel R. Capen; vice-presidents, Samuel R. Capen, Dr. Michael Angelo, Dr. E. W. Donald, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the Rev. James De Normandie, George S. Hale and Archibald M. Howe.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

FOREIGN ADMIRALS DECIDE TO BEGIN IT ON SUNDAY.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE ISLANDERS—REPORT THAT RUSSIA WILL LAND TROOPS IN MACEDONIA—TURKISH WAR MEASURES.

Canea, March 18.—The admirals commanding the fleets of the Powers have cabled to the representatives of their respective Governments in Constantinople informing them that the blockade of the island would be begun on Sunday. Warships will make a cruise around the island delivering to the inhabitants of the chief ports proclamations declaring that the Powers intend to establish autonomy in the island, and that the blockade will begin on the day specified. It has been decided that the foreign troops which are to be landed to carry out the purposes of the Powers shall be located at different places. The French troops will be placed at Suda and Spinalonga, the British at Candia, the Russian at Ratlimo, and the German at Suda Bay and Canea. It has not been stated where the Austrian and Italian forces shall be placed.

The proclamation issued by the foreign admirals announcing the conditions under which autonomy will be granted to Crete promises the adoption of measures to regulate the workings of complete autonomy for the island and guarantees to every one, of whatever race, or religion, perfect liberty and security of property. The proclamation concludes by saying: "A new era is opening for Crete. Let all persons lay down their arms. The Powers count on the co-operation of Christians and Moslems alike to aid in the task which promises to insure order and prosperity."

The British warship Barfleur has sailed hence for Kissaio, some twenty-five miles to the westward. It is supposed that she has been ordered there for the purpose of embarking the Turkish garrison which, numbering 300 men, have been besieged by insurgents for several days. It is said that the Turkish position at Kissaio is surrounded by 5,000 rebels.

Athens, March 18.—In the Boule to-day M. Skouzes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the foreign admirals in Cretan waters had issued a proclamation stating that a blockade of Crete would begin at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 21, Sunday next. After that time no Greek vessels would be allowed to enter the ports of the island, and the vessels of other nations desiring to enter must first obtain permission from the admirals.

It is reported here that Russia is arranging to land troops in Macedonia. The historic flag, the Standard of the Cross, which was raised by Prince Alexander when the war of independence began in 1821, resulting in freeing Greece from the Turkish yoke, will be formally handed to the regiment commanded by Crown Prince Constantin upon the occasion of its departure for Thessaly. The flag has been kept in the Monastery of Labria since the close of the war of independence.

The announcement by M. Skouzes that the blockade would begin on Sunday was received calmly. The Chamber and the people generally are resigned to this action on the part of the Powers, believing that the attempted imposition of autonomy on the Cretans will prove futile and that the island will ultimately fall to Greece.

A number of prominent Cretans who are now in Athens say that their property has been destroyed by Moslems, and that they will never return to the island. They could never have the slightest confidence in the novel régime that is proposed by the Powers, and believe that an autonomous government initiated by force of arms would never be self-sustaining, and that the latter end of it would be worse than the first.

The Greek troops in the island are in a position, so far as supplies are concerned, to hold out for an indefinite period, notwithstanding a blockade. As soon as the Greek Government learned that it was the intention of the Powers to blockade the island, large quantities of provisions, munitions of war, medicines, and all supplies necessary for an army in the field, were hurried forward. During the last week great quantities of these supplies have been successfully transferred to the troops.

Greek sailors, than whom there are no better along the shores of the Mediterranean, are confident that the blockade will not prove effective against their superior knowledge of the coasts of Crete. They say that they can and will easily run the blockade and land whatever cargoes they carry.

The news of the sinking of a Greek schooner by an Austrian warship in Cretan waters caused the greatest excitement and indignation here which was not tempered by the information that the crew of the vessel had escaped to the shore uninjured. The newspapers voice the opinion of the public when they denounce the action of the Powers as a crime against civilization by the nations which claim to lead the world in humanity. On every hand can be heard the bitterest denunciations of all who had to do with the sinking of the vessel.

London, March 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of "The Morning Post" telegraphs that a great council of Ministers, ex-Ministers, ex-Grand Officers and other exalted officials will be held in the Yıldiz Kiosk to consider a new scheme of the Sultan for the administration of the empire.

The correspondent adds that Jemaladdin Effendi, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, has handed to the Government the reserve fund destined for extraordinary measures.

The Porte is massing troops on the Austrian frontier. All the Musulman Reserves have been summoned to join the colors.

Extreme distress and much sickness prevail in the provinces. The population is greatly exasperated because of the universal calling of the conscripts to arms, and disorders among the peasantry are threatened.

"The St. James's Gazette" asserts that the blockade of the coasts of Crete by the warships of the Powers will begin next Sunday morning, and that the foreign admirals have requested Greece to withdraw her warships from Cretan waters before that time, otherwise force will be employed to compel their departure.

Paris, March 18.—The "Echo de Paris" publishes a rumor that the Government of Crete will be offered to Prince Henri of Orleans, who is now in Abyssinia at the head of an exploring expedition.

A GREEK VESSEL FIRED ON AND SUNK.

AN AUSTRIAN GUNBOAT MAKES SHORT WORK OF A SCHOONER IN CRETAN WATERS.

Vienna, March 18.—The Government has received advice that the Austrian gunboat Sebenico has sunk a Greek schooner with a cargo of munitions of war and a number of Cretan insurgents on board. The Sebenico, under the orders of the British admiral commanding the British squadron in Cretan waters, was patrolling off Cape Dia, Crete, when the schooner hove in sight. The schooner was hailed by the gunboat and the insurgents on board in reply opened fire upon the Sebenico, whereupon the latter turned her guns on the schooner and sunk her.

The crew of the schooner swam ashore. None of them were injured.

A dispatch from Rome which "The Daily News" will publish to-morrow states that Greece will protest against the firing upon the sinking of the schooner. She will claim that the action of the Austrian warship was arbitrary, the place where she sank the schooner not being directly under the protection of the Powers, and will also protest that the warship was not warranted in firing upon the vessel, as there was no blockade declared or established at the time.

The dispatch adds that the incident is regarded in Rome as being significant, inasmuch as it is considered proof that the concert of the Powers is perfect. This had the effect of causing a rise in prices at the Bourse.

ON FIRE IN MID-ATLANTIC.

THE WILSON LINER RIALTO LEFT TO BURN IN A FRIGHTFUL GALE.

SET ON FIRE BY AN EXPLOSION IN HER CARGO—AN ENGINEER BLOWN TO PIECES AND AN OFFICER INJURED—THE OTHER MEN TAKEN OFF BY THE CARPATHIAN.

—DETAILS OF A DARING RESCUE.

Burned in mid-ocean and her crew daringly rescued from impending death was the tale of the Wilson Line steamship Rialto, which the steamer Carpathian, of the Allan-State Line, brought to the port yesterday.

The Carpathian arrived after a long and tempestuous voyage from Glasgow, and there were on board her Captain Ripperth and the survivors of the wreck of the Rialto, who, two weeks ago, passed through an experience which was most dreaded in a sailor's life. Their vessel caught fire from an explosion in a cargo of kerosene and their fate was apparently sealed, when the Carpathian's lights loomed in sight in the darkness, and the Allan liner sped gallantly by till the wind had subsided sufficiently to allow of the distressed crew being rescued from their fast sinking ship.

The Rialto, which was an iron steamer, 310 feet long, sailed from Newcastle on February 21 for this port with a general cargo, in which was a quantity of chemicals. For ten days out from port the Rialto experienced heavy weather, which on March 3 increased to hurricane violence. Tremendous seas broke continuously over the vessel, smashing lifeboats and doing much damage to her superstructure. Only one small boat was left intact. At the height of the storm two weeks ago last Wednesday an explosion sent a quiver through the heaving steamer. The crew was piped to quarters and an examination made of the forward hold. Flames were seen in Hatch No. 1, and the cry "Ship afire!" was shouted among the startled men.

Mr. Coleman, the chief officer, and the third engineer brought the steamer's hose to bear on the burning hatch and sent a stream of water into the rising flames. Suddenly, while the engineer was leaning over the open hatchway with the hose nozzle, a second explosion of great force shook the ship from stem to stern. Dense volumes of smoke, heavily impregnated with the suffocating odor of chemicals, poured out of the hatch. When it cleared, the chief officer was found lying on the deck unconscious. The third engineer had disappeared. His body had been blown by the sea.

After the second explosion Captain Ripperth ordered the hatches battened down. The order was obeyed in the face of frightful difficulties, and afterward an examination of the ship was made. It was found that the forward plates had been loosened by the force of the explosion, and the ship's carpenter reported that the steamer was making water rapidly in the hold. At the same time the Rialto was about 100 miles from the Irish coast. Her crew was put about for Queenstown and signals of distress were displayed. At 8 o'clock in the evening the crew saw the lights of the Carpathian bearing down on them. The Carpathian rounded to as near the burning ship as the fog would permit, and endeavored to throw the signals of the Rialto's crew that she would be by till morning.

The next day the sea was running too high to permit a boat to be lowered, and for the next twenty-four hours both vessels waited for the gale to moderate. On Sunday morning the Carpathian, under the command of Captain Ripperth, sent a small boat that had escaped being smashed by the waves. He reached the Rialto, and the Carpathian's crew was taken on board. There was still considerable danger for small boats in the sea then running, but the Carpathian sent off one after another, until all the crew of the Rialto were safely transferred to the Carpathian. The Rialto was still burning when the rescuing vessel steamed away.

The Rialto was built in Hull in 1878 and registered 1,700 tons. T. Wilson, Sons & Co. were her owners. Her crew will be sent back to the assistance of the Carpathian. The Carpathian experienced frightful gales on her trip, but suffered only a small amount of damage to her superstructure.

GOVERNOR BRADLEY CAN HAVE IT.

HUNTER'S CHANCE FOR THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP GROWING REMOTE.

Louisville, Ky., March 18.—Dispatches from Frankfort say that the election of Dr. W. G. Hunter as United States Senator is now only a remote possibility, and that Governor W. O. Bradley can be elected if he but says the word. A new caucus will be called, and if Governor Bradley does not want the nomination, it will probably go to ex-Chief Justice W. H. Holt.

MAJOR DICK'S NEW OFFICE.

TO SUCCEED GENERAL OSBORNE AS SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 18.—A "Tribune" dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Major Charles F. Dick has arrived here, and will remain the rest of the week at Senator Hanna's old quarters. It is understood that President McKinley and Senator Hanna have decided upon Major Dick as the next secretary of the National Committee, to succeed General W. M. Osborne, of Boston, who will be the Consul-General to London."

SALE OF A DIAMOND MATCH FACTORY.

SYNDICATE OF STOCKHOLDERS MAKE A DEAL WITH AN ENGLISH CORPORATION.

Chicago, March 18.—Word was received in this city yesterday that negotiations have been closed for the sale of the Diamond Match Company, with all machinery and other contents, to a corporation to be formed by Coates & Son, the London bankers. A syndicate of bankers and brokers who have been carrying thousands of shares of match stock since the Moore Brothers' failure last August is responsible for the deal. Local firms and banks which are heavily loaded with Diamond Match stock will offer the stockholders in the English company the sum of \$1,000,000 for the Diamond Match Company is to receive 51 per cent of the capital stock of the English company as part of the deal. Another report has it that the English company will organize match corporations on the Continent.

LIVES LOST IN THE FLOODS.

THE SWOLLEN MISSISSIPPI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES MAKE THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

St. Louis, March 18.—The perilous condition of the lowlands south of the junction of the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers is strongly emphasized by the hourly reports of measures being taken by the engineers to keep the flood at bay. All that section of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana drained by the St. Francis, the White, Arkansas and Red rivers is either under water or soon will be. The Ohio River is over its banks at many points, and Paducah, Ky., is an island.

There was heavy rain throughout Southern Illinois and Western Kentucky yesterday, and the already well-charged streams are overflowing. It is estimated that 40 square miles of Arkansas bottom lands are under water. The attention that has been recently paid to saving live stock is now directed to rescuing embezzled families from hills and treets. A dispatch from Helena, Ark., says that three-fourths of Coahoma County, Miss., is submerged. The town is full of refugees from the flooded district.

Seven people were drowned yesterday in Arkansas across from Memphis, all negroes. One of them, Charles Barnes, was reported as being washed away by the rushing floods. The remaining six could not have been rescued, as the railroad track leading to Marion, Tenn., for the purpose of the rescue, was broken by the collapse of a bridge on which they were crossing a torrent, and yet another a whole family was drowned, but the two latter reports lack confirmation.

A report from Helena, Ark., states that there is great fear over the levee at Modoc, which threatens to break at any moment, and the fullest possible force is at work to avert the disaster. From Osceola, Ark., to a point opposite Memphis, the levee has been broken, and 10,000 negroes have been compelled to seek high land. Three thousand refugees are in Memphis, and 400,000 are in other places. Several hundred have sought refuge along the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, and thousands on the crest of the levee.

A CONSUL-GENERAL ROBBED.

MR. MORRIS, AT PARIS, SWINDLED BY HIS DEPUTY.

THE LATTER APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN A CLEVER AND PLAUSIBLE ADVENTURER WHO ABUSED HIS CHIEF'S CONFIDENCE AND GOT AWAY WITH \$20,000 OR \$30,000 OF HIS MONEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 18.—Samuel E. Morris, who is now Consul-General in Paris, has made a report to the State Department of the doings of his former deputy, to whose wiles he seems to have fallen an easy victim. The report shows that he was robbed by his deputy of not less than \$20,000, and perhaps as much as \$30,000 during the last three years. Clyde Shropshire, a bright young fellow from Rome, Ga., was appointed Vice-Consul-General soon after Mr. Morris took charge of the Consulate. He is a lawyer by profession, but an adventurer by habit, and popular with the fast set of Americans who make Paris their headquarters in the summer season. He had been living in Paris for five or six years previous to his appointment, and pretended to practice law, although clients were scarce with him and his means of support were uncertain and rather mysterious.

He made the acquaintance of Mr. Morris shortly after the latter arrived, and by his charming manners and his knowledge of Paris soon fascinated that gentleman. Robert M. Hooper had been Vice-Consul-General for many years. He was a steady-going, old-fashioned gentleman, honest, patient, faithful and familiar with every detail of the office, and people thought it would be impossible to carry on business there without Mr. Hooper's assistance. Mr. Morris thought differently, and removed him, appointing the plausible Mr. Shropshire in his place. It was an expensive change for Mr. Morris from a financial point of view, and made the consulate of the United States in Paris the scene of a most deplorable scandal.

Mr. Morris, being a stranger and unfamiliar with the practices and duties of the office, left everything to Mr. Shropshire, and retained confidence in him to the very last, although he was frequently warned by friends that his deputy was running with a rapid crowd, was an habitual gambler, and had the reputation of playing a high and reckless game. Mr. Morris was also informed frequently that Mr. Shropshire was living in suspicious style, and had developed extravagant habits that were the subject of much gossip in the American colony. But Shropshire was such a nice fellow that Mr. Morris refused to believe these reports, and when he did allude to them once or twice the explanations of his deputy were plausible and satisfactory.

ANOTHER OF SHROPSHIRE'S EXPLOITS.

The last incident in Mr. Shropshire's career as Vice-Consul-General furnishes a plot for a novel. A Boston gentleman who was stopping for a few days in Paris, picked up a roll of banknotes in the toilet-room of the Grand Hotel, which, when counted, was found to consist of about 28,000 francs in French, Austrian and Russian money. He took it to the cashier of the hotel, related the circumstance, and said that it would probably be called for as soon as the owner discovered his loss. The next day the cashier called at the apartments of the Boston gentleman, told him that the owner had claimed the money and had left 1,000 francs for the finder as a reward. At first the American refused to accept the reward, but the cashier insisted upon his taking it, because the donor had left the city and he did not know his address. Finally Mr. Boston handed the 1,000 francs to his wife and told her that she might use it to buy a souvenir of the incident.

A few days later he went to London, where he rected the incident to Consul-General Collins, who had been his friend at home. Mr. Collins, who is a lawyer, told him that he did not think the affair had been well managed and that he had better protect himself with a receipt from the cashier of the hotel, because a number of people knew he had found the roll of bills and he had no evidence to show how he had disposed of them. Mr. Boston reflected over the matter for a while and then wrote to Consul-General Morris at Paris, requesting him to call at the Grand Hotel and obtain a receipt or a statement from the cashier.

As Mr. Morris happened to be away, the letter fell into the hands of Shropshire, who immediately attacked the cashier, and, probably assuming that the latter had confiscated the money to his own account, demanded an explanation. Under threats of exposure the cashier gave Shropshire a check for 10,000 francs, which the latter took to "Henry," an American, who keeps a resort well known to the sporting class of travellers, and asked him to cash it. "Henry," who didn't happen to have a sufficient amount of funds in hand, gave Shropshire 2,500 francs in cash, surrendered to him a memorandum of money previously borrowed, a thousand or more francs, and gave him an "I. O. U." for the remainder, which was payable on demand. But when "Henry" took the check to the bank he was told that the maker had no account there, and when this was reported to Mr. Shropshire the latter realized that the cashier had played him a trick instead of paying good money "Henry" had refused to make good the money "Henry" had advanced him, the latter informed the police of the affair, whereupon both the cashier and the American Vice-Consul fled from Paris. It is not known where the former is, but Shropshire is understood to be in London, in company with Mrs. Hattie Barnes, a woman of much notoriety from San Francisco. She is said to be engaged on the stage of one of the London theatres, while he is doing newspaper work. Their intimacy was notorious in Paris for several months before Shropshire disappeared.

CONSULAR FEES APPROPRIATED.

When Mr. Morris returned to Paris he discovered to his amazement that the Vice-Consul in whom he had placed so much confidence had not only been involved in a blackmailing enterprise, but had borrowed money of nearly every one of his acquaintances in sums varying from \$50 to \$500, according to the financial ability of the lender. It was discovered that he had appropriated nearly all the fees collected at the Consulate, the amount of which cannot be accurately ascertained, and that he had been in the habit of collecting extortionate fees from exporters whose honesty was suspected and who are supposed to have been assisted by him in defrauding the Government. When a suspected case of a similar nature was discovered, the most scandalous was a confidence scheme practised upon an American woman, a widow, who had intrusted a large sum of money to Shropshire to be invested for her benefit. He purchased for her some wildcat securities, which cost but a trifle, and put the rest in his pocket. The woman did not discover the fraud until several months later, when she inquired for the dividends she was led to expect from the investment.

MR. LAUTERBACH AGAIN.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

HE EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT EVERYTHING WILL BE LOVELY AND HARMONIOUS IN THE PARTY HEREAFTER.

The organization of the Republican County Committee which had been delayed from the January meeting of that body took place last evening. Most of the well-known district leaders were present at the meeting, which was held at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave.

The special Committee on Contests reported in favor of seating the delegation from the XXVth Assembly District, headed by George R. Manchester, and the report was adopted. The contests in the 11th and 15th districts were, on the committee's recommendation settled in favor of sitting the members.

The organization for 1897 was effected by electing Edward Lauterbach, of the XXIXth District, president; George R. Bidwell, of the XIXth District, first vice-president; Frank J. Drummond, of the XIVth District, second vice-president; George R. Deane, of the Vth District, treasurer; George R. Manchester, of the XXVth District, secretary, and J. F. Handley, of the XXXIth District, sergeant-at-arms.

John J. Collins, of the IVth District, was entrusted with the duty of placing Mr. Lauterbach in nomination, and scores of the faithful jumped over each other to second the nomination. They all wanted to go on record to show their fealty to the present dynasty. The election was made by acclamation, of course.

Mr. Lauterbach made a long speech in accepting his re-election. He said he had hoped that it might have appeared well to the County Committee to select some one else to perform the duties of presiding officer. There had been in the last two years most exacting, but the office had now been tendered to him and he had no right to refuse.

"In accepting it," he said, "I can only promise to work in the future as earnestly as I have in the past. A tremendous task has been set before the Republican party, and it is its duty to secure unity and harmony in this city. I am proud to have been chairman of this organization when this city cast a majority for a Republican for President and a Republican for Governor. (Applause.)"

"Unless I am mistaken, the Greater New-York will be achieved. (Cheers.) The day has gone by when it can justly be said that New-York is a Democratic city. The last election wiped out that slander. (Great applause.)"

"There are those who tell us that the election this fall is only to choose a Board of Governors of a municipality—that the party which won its great victory last November has nothing to do with the election this fall. The men who tell you this are getting ready to let Tammany Hall secure the control of the metropolis. When the next State election comes you will find that the Republican party cannot recover its lost ground. The talk of non-partisanship in municipal elections is only evidence of weakness."

"We have a great leader who was recently elected to the United States Senate. (Cheers.) When leaders of one locality have opinions which the leaders of other localities do not possess, whom can we look to more confidently than to him? We read in the Democratic papers about fights and bickerings in the Republican party. Henceforth, however, let us stand shoulder to shoulder with the State organization."

Mr. Lauterbach expressed his confidence in the party organization, and said that he would do all in his power to secure the control of the metropolis. He spoke in praise of Governor Deane, and said that he was a member of the trust and confidence in the Governor's fairness, discretion and loyalty to the party. If the Republicans of New-York proved faithful to themselves, Mr. Lauterbach was confident that they would win another victory over Bryanism, bankruptcy and Tammany corruption.

SEIZURE OF BALLOTS IN NEBRASKA.

FORCIBLE ACTION BY A COMMITTEE OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Lincoln, Neb., March 18.—A committee of three from the lower house of the Legislature, headed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, today took forcible possession of the ballots cast at the November election, in the custody of the Secretary of State and Revenue Commission recently appointed by Governor Holcomb. The ballots were in the custody of this Commission, four members being present when the committee and Sergeant-at-Arms entered, and, though they protested, no physical resistance was offered.

The seizure followed the action taken by the House last evening, when a resolution, offered by Mr. Sheldon, of Dawes Pop., was adopted, empowering a committee "to seize the ballots and to hold them until the Legislature meets, and to use all force necessary to gain possession and hold the same until further order of this House."

By this action the House purposed to canvass and declare the result of the election. The seizure of the ballots in conflict with District Judge Hall's order, and arrests may be attempted.

Today both the House and the Senate are in session. The committee and the Sergeant-at-Arms are in the custody of the Legislature, and the latter are in the custody of the Legislature. The committee and the Sergeant-at-Arms are in the custody of the Legislature, and the latter are in the custody of the Legislature.

THE CAMBRIAN KING'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

HER SAILS AND PART OF HER CARGO LOST—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Norfolk, Va., March 18.—The sailing ship Cambrian King arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday with her sails gone, they having been blown away in a storm at sea last Sunday. She is loaded in a storm at sea last Sunday. She is loaded in a storm at sea last Sunday. She is loaded in a storm at sea last Sunday.

The vessel was bound for New-York to Hong Kong, and was bound for New-York to Hong Kong, and was bound for New-York to Hong Kong, and was bound for New-York to Hong Kong.

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MR. LAUTERBACH AGAIN.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.